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Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.


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SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With several bottles of this medicine, you will find that the pain in your leg is not so bad as you thought it was. It is a simple matter to cure a bad leg with this medicine. It is a simple matter to cure a bad leg with this medicine. It is a simple matter to cure a bad leg with this medicine.

GRASSHOPPER
PAIN-RELEASER
Prepared by ALBERT, Albert, London, England.
Agents: A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
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SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules — superior to Copal, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.


Paris, 8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists.

"MONTERRAT" Lime Juice is cooling, delicious and healthful. If you want to feel your best during the hot weather, drink it every day.

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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

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TO END SCIATICA

seems too good to be true, doesn't it? It is good to be sure, but it's true. **FOO LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM** soothes the stinging, biting nerves. Brings instant relief to pain and continued use brings permanent relief. Take a little in your hand and rub in where the pain is. The pain is there no more.

Many thousands of sufferers have already blazed the path in using this miraculous remedy. To-day they boast about their good health and freedom from pain. You will be able to boast yourself. **LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM** will do the work.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
(1878-10)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

These three remedies are the most powerful and effective remedies ever known. They are the most powerful and effective remedies ever known. They are the most powerful and effective remedies ever known.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 19th May to 4th June, 1916.

Days of Week	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
	Time	Height	Direction	Time	Height	Direction
Mon. 29	1. 10	6.4	1. 10	2. 30	1.4	1. 10
Tues. 30	1. 10	6.8	1. 10	2. 30	1.4	1. 10
Wed. 31	1. 10	7.0	1. 10	2. 30	1.4	1. 10
Thurs. 1	1. 10	7.2	1. 10	2. 30	1.4	1. 10
Fri. 2	1. 10	7.3	1. 10	2. 30	1.4	1. 10
Satur. 3	1. 10	7.3	1. 10	2. 30	1.4	1. 10
Sun. 4	1. 10	7.3	1. 10	2. 30	1.4	1. 10

UNITED STATES CONSULAR REPORTS.

DEMAND FOR HARDWARE AT HONGKONG.

There is a marked shortage in the supply of cutlery and in almost all lines of hardware in Hongkong and the Far East generally (reports Mr. G. E. Andersen, the American Consul-General). Demand for American-made goods of this class has been increasing, and in some lines is such that American manufacturers can sell about all the goods they can make and for which they can secure freight space. Previous to the war a large share of the hardware business—and especially the cutlery branch—was in German goods. With the advent of the war the supply of such goods from Germany was shut off, but with their usual disposition not to buy on a rising market the Chinese dealers were disposed to wait for lower prices before renewing stocks. The result has been that all stocks of cheap cutlery and many other items in the hardware list have been practically exhausted, and now all such dealers come into the market at once for the renewal of their stocks. Large orders have been placed in England, but are being filled slowly. Orders placed in the United States also are less welcome than they would have been a year ago. While much of this trade is temporary in its nature, the opportunity now offered is one which enables American manufacturers to introduce their goods into a market that knows little of them in many lines. Higher-grade hardware, like tools, is coming almost exclusively at present from England and the United States, with the proportion from the latter increasing considerably. Prices have advanced on some goods beyond a point where they are purchased by the average Chinese user. The volume of imports of all such goods is far below normal. Deliveries in most such lines from the United States at the present time are not being promised before autumn.

HONGKONG FLOUR TRADE.

The flour trade of Hongkong for 1915 was far from being satisfactory, and the outlook for the immediate future is not at all bright. Of foreign flour imports the United States will doubtless have even more than its accustomed share, but the question is how large foreign imports in general are likely to be. During the past year the imports into the Hongkong market totalled only 2,075,129 bags, as compared with 4,155,887 bags in 1914, 5,170,625 bags in 1913, and 5,725,954 bags in 1912. The volume of the imports, therefore, was such as to establish a minimum record for the trade in recent years. Several causes combined to produce this result—the high range of prices for wheat the world over, large stocks on hand at the beginning of the season, the comparatively large crop of wheat in China, and competition from the mills of North China. Canadian flour was shut out of the market altogether as a result of the strong demand for wheat products in Great Britain and in Canada itself, and the lack of transportation facilities, and Australian flour was shut out for similar reasons. It is impossible to give any accurate forecast of trade for the coming year. Two chief uncertainties are to be noted: the first is the course of prices in the United States, and the second is the production of the Chinese mills, and the course to be followed by the Chinese Government in permitting exportation in case the output of flour is large enough to admit of exporting at a profit. A continuation of present high prices in the United States, with present high freight rates—no chance of lowering which now seems possible—will prevent any great import of flour here from any foreign source. If, in addition to this, there is a good crop of wheat in China and the mills are able to continue their recent development, the falling off in imports of American flour will be more marked than ever.

IMPROVED COTTON CULTURE IN YUNNAN.

There is some question whether satisfactory results have followed improved cotton cultivation and the use of selected and improved seed from the United States in Yunnan Province (says the United States Consul-General in Hongkong). The experiments and practical work carried on during the past season have given quite mixed results. Apparently American cotton of the varieties introduced through the efforts of the Yunnan Government has to long a growing period to be suitable for cultivation under normal conditions in the vicinity of Yunnan-fu, where some of the experiments have been carried on. The shortness of the Yunnan-fu season is due not so much to temperature as to a lack of water. Rains do not commence in the vicinity of Yunnan-fu until about June, and until the rains commence, or unless irrigation is employed, the cotton cannot be successfully started. If it is not planted before that time it is usually caught by early frosts. This has been the experience of the past season. Of course, much, if not all, of this difficulty can be obviated by irrigation, but as yet there are no means of irrigation in the country about Yunnan-fu. Much of the land now devoted to cotton in Yunnan Province was formerly devoted to the cultivation of the opium poppy. In the lower and warmer districts south of Yunnan-fu and over toward Indo-China, and the Szechuan States cultivation has been more successful, but for transportation and other reasons the importance of these results is not so great as in the districts nearer the capital of the Province and the settled trade routes.

SOUTH CHINA SILK TRADE.

The silk trade of South China during 1915, reports the U.S. Consul-General, passed through some of the most remarkable fluctuations and unusual conditions in the history of the market. Prices towards the close of the year reached a

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s freight circular, dated Hongkong, 27th May, states:—

Since reporting on 31st inst., business has improved slightly and a certain amount of chartering has been done, although rates, comparatively speaking, are not at all on a parity with those ruling a month ago. This is, to a great extent, due to the lack of confidence in the political situation in China, the dispute between the political factions being seemingly no nearer a solution than before. During the period under review some half dozen fixtures have been made in the direction Saigon/Hongkong at rates ranging from 50 to 45 cents, and at time of writing this market closes weak with little enquiry for further tonnage.

Export of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 17th amount to 306,538 tons, as compared with 232,534 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$4.52 per picul of 134 lbs. gross f.o.b. Saigon, May/June shipment.

SAIGON/ENROUTE/PHILIPPINES.—Philippine-owned steamers continue to fill present requirements for that market, some of those vessels presently under charter having again been taken up for consecutive trips.

BANGKOK.—During the last few days the rate to Hongkong has advanced from 90/83 cents to \$1.20/\$1.10 per picul for inside/outside the bar loading respectively, and the indication given in our last report of the probability of a steamer being wanted for a round trip Hongkong/Bangkok/Hongkong with Hoibow/Swallow has been fulfilled, a coaster being fixed on lumpsum basis at \$40,000.

NEWCHWANG/CAITON.—Two vessels have been fixed for prompt loading in this direction at 70 cents per picul for usual part-cargoes.

TIME CHARTERS.—The fixtures of four China Merchant steamers on timecharter for six months each are reported as well as an outsider rechartered, and it is anticipated, at any rate for the time being, that all these vessels will be taking advantage of the present strength of the Bangkok/Hongkong rate and/or trading from the Straits to India and Persian Gulf.

COAL FREIGHTS from Japan have also weakened, local stocks being still plentiful. There would be a chance of placing a steamer Moji to this at \$7.50 per ton, but business at this figure has not so far been brought about.

FIXTURES REPORTED.—Moji/Shanghai \$3.60; Wakamatsu/Swallow, \$7.60; Hongkong/Swallow, \$8; and Hongkong/Saigon, \$7 per ton.

SAIL TONNAGE LOADING OR TO LOAD.—nil.

FAIR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Second-Lieutenant John Christopher Hickling, who was killed in action on April 18th, aged 21 years, was the youngest son of Mr. Horace Hickling, of Little Firs, Maybury Common, Woking, an old Fochow resident who for many years has been interested in the tea trade. The deceased received his commission in the Middlesex Regiment in October, 1914, and was attached to the Senforth Highlanders at the time of his death.

Second-Lieutenant Archibald A. Macdonald, Highlander, who has died of wounds, was 35 years of age, and was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Macdonald, H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai, and before the war was himself in the same service. He went home and enlisted, and in May last received a commission in the Cameron Highlanders. Lieutenant Macdonald was wounded at Loos in October last, and returned to the front two months before his death.

point seldom if ever reached before. On the other hand, floods in the silk-producing districts of the Pearl River delta destroyed or so damaged both crops and native flatures that the actual production of silk during the year was the smallest for many seasons.

In spite of all these drawbacks, however, the trade prospered. There was a strong demand for the more common grades of silk during the whole of the year. The war affected the market directly in that the low exchange value of the franc placed French importers of silk in a very unfavourable position. Interference with the normal course of shipments of all kinds of merchandise for Europe also led to the inauguration of direct shipments of silk from Canton to North China and thence overland via Siberia. There had been some considerable effort made to develop this route for silk to Europe even before the war, and the inauguration of the through service from Canton is likely to mark the beginning of a regular course, the rail route having some very marked advantages over the sea route for silk.

The course of prices during the year was eminently satisfactory to producers and exporters. The year opened with strong demand from both the United States and Europe, and inasmuch as there was considerable stock on hand, the volume of business was quite satisfactory. New-season silk came into the market practically on a par with the old silk, and the stock of the previous season's production was completely absorbed. After the floods, and when dealers commenced to realise what the effect of the short crop in South China and silk conditions in other parts of the world were, the market took a boom, and in November and December reached the highest point. Extra 13/15 in December being quoted at \$555 U.S. gold per bale, with Best 13/15 and No. 1 SR 14/16 at \$545 and \$485 respectively.

The United States especially made a strong bid for waste silk during the year; total exports were less than those of 1914 by about one-sixth, but the exports to the United States exceeded those of the preceding year.

ALIEN ENEMIES WINDING UP ORDINANCE.

AN AMENDING ORDINANCE.

The Gazette contains the copy of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Alien Enemies (Winding Up) Ordinance, 1914," which it is proposed to introduce at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

The object of this Bill is to deal with certain points which have arisen in the course of the liquidations and with others which may arise hereafter.

Clause 2 has the effect of expressly including arbitrations among the proceedings which may not be begun without the permission of the Governor where the other party is an alien enemy or a liquidator.

Clause 3 makes the discretion of the Court to stay actions brought against liquidators somewhat wider than at present.

Clause 4, read with clause 9, gives the Court power to stay an arbitration to which an alien enemy is a party, and it widens the discretion of the Court to stay proceedings generally brought against alien enemies.

With regard to the two clauses last referred to, it must be pointed out that cases may conceivably arise in which justice could not be done during the war owing to the impossibility of obtaining instructions or evidence or for some similar reason, and it seems desirable that the decision of any such point should rest with a judicial tribunal and not with the executive. It is possible that the Court already has inherent jurisdiction in the matter.

Clause 5 is declaratory and has been drafted with reference to cases which have actually occurred.

Clause 6 is intended to allay any possible doubts as to the powers of the liquidators to pass the legal estate.

Clause 7 expressly provides that a liquidator's powers pass to his successors in office.

Clause 8 provides that liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the assets in the first instances on the footing that no interest accrues on any debt after the commencement of the winding up. This provision has been borrowed from the law relating to bankruptcy. The clause does not take away the right of the creditor to interest, if his debt carries interest, and any surplus assets may be applied in payment of such interest. The rights of secured creditors are saved.

Clause 9 provides that unsecured debts payable to non-enemy creditors shall take priority over unsecured debts payable to creditors who are enemies. This clause is based on sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916.

Clause 10 introduces a power of disclaimer, modelled on the power of disclaimer in bankruptcy. Any person injured by the disclaimer will be treated as a creditor of an alien enemy to the extent of such injury, and a right to obtain the decision of the Court on the amount of damage suffered is recognised.

Clause 11 provides machinery for compelling secured creditors to realise their securities. On such realisation the secured creditor is to retain the amount to which he is entitled under the terms of the security and is to pay the balance to the liquidator. In case of dispute as to the amount to which the secured creditor is entitled the latter has a right to a decision of the Court on the point. It is of course possible that in some cases, owing to contingent liabilities, it will not be possible at present to define exactly the amount to which the secured creditor is entitled, and in such cases it may be necessary that the total proceeds should continue to be held by the secured creditor, if the total liability, ascertained and contingent, exceeds the amount of the proceeds.

Clause 12 provides for the enforcement of orders made by the Court on applications for directions.

Clause 13 provides that the validity of acts done by liquidators is not to be questioned on the ground that at the time when the act was done the person whose affairs are being wound up was not an alien enemy, or had died, or, in the case of a corporate body, had ceased to exist. A somewhat similar provision appears in section 9 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916.

Clause 14 provides that no legal proceeding of any kind shall be brought against any liquidator or public officer, except with the permission of the Governor, in respect of any act or omission connected with any winding up under the Alien Enemies (Winding Up) Ordinance.

Clause 15 provides for the continuance of the Governor's and the liquidators' power for such period after the conclusion of the war as may seem proper to the Governor-in-Council. The object of the clause is to provide an interval during which the whole position, both here and in other parts of the Empire and in enemy countries, may be considered before the liquidators' control of the estates comes to an end, and it may also be that on the conclusion of the war various questions as to the liabilities of firms which are being wound up will still be unsettled.

Clause 16 repeals a section which will be rendered unnecessary by clause 13 of this bill.

Lord Robert Cecil has informed the Associated Chambers of Commerce that the Foreign Office is prepared to enter into consultation with a committee of business men in regard to the changes which may be necessary in the Consular Service. Before doing so, however, the Foreign Office find it necessary to discuss the matter with the Board of Trade, but as soon as that preliminary inquiry is concluded the Foreign Office will be happy to receive the views of the Committee of business men and, if possible, to invite their co-operation.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

"COBBERS OF CONSERVATISM BRUSHED AWAY."

The *Manchester Guardian* has issued another special China number consisting of forty-two pages. In a chapter on "The War and the Outlook for British Commerce" the writer observes:—

"Perhaps it will be thought that the conclusion to be drawn after a consideration of the situation is that the prospects for British trade in the future are gloomy. Such a conclusion would not seem to be justified. At the moment there are many factors which are affecting us adversely, and our most formidable trade rival, Japan, is gaining ground from which she will be ousted with difficulty, if at all. But Japan, wonderful as her industrial progress has been, has not the organisation and resources necessary to defeat us on the commercial battlefield when we are able to marshal all our forces. Many of the factors that are now telling against us are abnormal, and will pass in the near future. The British commercial community in China has been true to British traditions, and has opposed to increasing difficulties greater determination and resolution. Old methods are being abandoned and every legitimate means, however novel, to advance our national interests is being considered, if not adopted. The cobbers of conservatism that obscured the commercial outlook have been brushed away, and the British commercial community in China is facing the future with confidence and courage."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* gave a different explanation, and said:—

"As nothing comes of the Russian attempt to relieve the French by an attack on Hindenburg's front, the Russians send a deputation of heroes, who have, no doubt, been embarked in two ships in order that their small number may not become known at once to everybody. We respect Latin feelings all the more because it can only be desirable for us if the Russians turn as many of their men as possible into seafaring Vikings who travel half round the world in search of a battlefield which, in our opinion, they could find just as well at home."

The Berlin *Volkszeitung* describes the appearance of the Russians in France as a comedy, the wretchedness of which is too transparent for it to produce any sort of uneasiness, and proceeds:—

"The Russians are at present totally incapable of giving serious support to France, since they have large armies tied down not only on the German, Austro-Hungarian, and Bessarabian fronts, but also in the Caucasus and in Persia. The fact that the French and their Allies welcome this sham support with such enthusiasm only proves how bad the state of things must be in France.—*The Times*."

THE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

GERMAN SHOW OF CONTEMPT.

The German papers concealed in a great show of contempt their unpleasant surprise at the announcement of the arrival of Russian troops in France. The *Colmar Gazette* said that the French "have had to have recourse to the Russians because the hundreds of thousands of Italians whom they wanted are not released by the cold-hearted Cadorna, in spite of all appeals and threats," and added that "according to statements which have already appeared in neutral papers" there is only one shipload of Russians.

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HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Pte G. E. Rowan is allotted Corps No. 2003 and posted to Right Section M.G. Co.

LEAVE.

2.—No. 1903 Sapper A. W. Smith is granted leave of absence from 25th inst. to 27th June, 1916.

PARADES.

3.—Monday 28th inst.: 7 a.m. Signalling Section "C" Class at Headquarters.

SADDLERY.

4.—Members of Mounted Section H.K. V.C. not in possession of saddlery may draw the same any day (excepting Saturday) between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. or 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.

DETAIL.

5.—On guard to-night: No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.

Next for duty: Left Section M.G. Company.

Orderly Officer from 26th inst. to 1st June: Lieut. Murphy.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

RECRUITS' PARADES CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Sections 13 and 14 and Recruits of No. 4 Company will parade under Chief Inspector Mason, on Monday and Wednesday, May 29th and 31st.

Recruits of No. 2 Platoon will parade under Staff Inspector Clarke, on Tuesday and Thursday, May 30th and June 1st.

PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the following promotions:—

Sergeant Chow U. Ting to be Crown Sergeant.

Pte J. B. Law to be Sergeant.

Pte Sung U. Kwan to be Sergeant.

ABSENTEES FROM DUTY.

The following absentees from duty during the period April 25th to May 22nd are ordered to attend in uniform, with rifles, at Central Station, on Thursday, June 1st, at 5.30 p.m. sharp:—

Pte. R. Tam Chiu Wing, 615 Barrades, 706 Kadir, R30 Chua K. Sang (twice), R44 Leung Kwok Tai (twice), 554 Remedios, 508 Barrades (twice), R128 Ng Pak Sen, 522 Bowen Rowlands, 566 Barrades, R29 1p Lam Sang, R110 U. Chak Po, R136 Mok Sin Po, R103 Lau Kam Yung, and Sergt. 701 Butterfield.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (B).

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.
SECOND MEETING OF THE
SEASON.

Patrons.—H.E. Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther, R.N., C.M.G.

Committee.—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex officio), the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. C. C. Boyd, Capt. Thomson, Mr. H. J. Gedde, and Capt. Cassel.

Judge.—Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton.
Handicapper.—Mr. D. M. Ross.
Clerk of the Scales.—Mr. A. Charlton.
Starter.—Mr. H. J. Gedde.
Time-keeper.—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

The second gymkhana meeting of the season was favoured with fine weather, but the attendance was by no means satisfactory, and very little enthusiasm seemed to be evinced in the racing. H.E. the Governor was in his box before the first race had been run off, but at this time not a hundred people were present. When the third race had been run the attendance had increased, but even then it was, comparatively speaking, poor. There were no real surprises in the racing. The largest dividend was in the tent-pegging event, when the winners paid \$44.10 each.

During the afternoon the band of the 7th Punjab, under Bandmaster J. W. Christian, rendered pleasing selections. The results of the racing were as follows:—

THREE-QUARTERS MILE RACE. HANDICAP.
Mr. Staves' Makoni (late Bluebird), 150lb (Mr. Boyd) 1
Mr. J. P. White's New Zealand (late The Gay Bird), 150lb (Mr. Knoll) 2
Mr. T. C. Duguid's Cligwyn, 144lb (Mr. Duguid) 3
Dr. Forsyth's Sunshine (late Portlight), 153lb (Mr. Barton) 0
Mr. D. M. Ross' Birdwood, 151lb (Mr. Both) 0
Mr. Blank's George (late In Off), 150lb (Mr. Gaer) 0
Mr. Barady's Bluffer (late Garlande), 145lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Won by two lengths. Length and a half between second and third.
Time, 1min. 35.4-sec.

Cash Sweep.
Ticket No.
1, 5.50 1, 10 \$34.42
2, 7.50 2, 53 104.12
3, 20.00 3, 13 52.08

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$200. One mile.

Mr. Horsford's Crosby, 140lb (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. C. C. Boyd's Matchbox, 140lb (Mr. Boyd) 2
Mr. Cottager's Electric Light, 141lb (Mr. H. Beth) 3
Mr. Adams' Antony (late Sir Derek), 151lb (Mr. Adams) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Fijian Chief, 151lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
* 5lb Penalty.
Won by three lengths. Four lengths between second and third.
Time, 2min. 10sec.

Cash Sweep.
Ticket No.
1, 5.50 1, 104 \$53.50
2, 5.50 2, 55 101.00
3, 7.00 3, 109 80.50

LADIES' NOMINATION.—Tent Pegging.
Two runs.
Nominated by
Mr. B. F. Chapman (Miss Gordon) 1
Mr. L. F. Green (Mrs. Vivian Findlay-Smith) 1
Mr. T. C. Duguid (Mrs. Villiers Smyth) 2
Mr. C. C. Taylor (Mrs. Chapman) 0
Comdr. Myburgh (Mrs. Myburgh) 0
Mr. F. A. Gace (Mrs. T. E. Pearce) 0
Mr. C. C. Boyd (Lady Rees Davies) 0
Mr. C. H. Blason (Mrs. Forsyth) 0
Mr. R. T. Barton (Miss Lammer) 0
Capt. Riddell (Miss Hastings) 0
Mr. J. H. Congdon (Mrs. Carleton) 0

Cash Sweep.
Ticket No.
1, 15.50 1, 72 \$49.31
2, 24.10 1, 174 419.31
3, 7.00 2, 68 93.18

FROM THE TWO MILE-POST ONCE ROUND AND IN HANDICAP.

Mr. Staves' Matabele, 150lb (Mr. Boyd) 1
Mr. McMas's Ploughed-field, 150lb (Mr. Beth) 2
Mr. Staves' Masoe (late Blackbird Dublin), 151lb (Mr. Knoll) 3
Dr. Forsyth's Sunshine (late Portlight), 155lb (Mr. Duguid) 0
Mr. Tatcho's China Coaster, 158lb (Mr. Green) 0
Mr. Barady's Bluffer (late Garlande), 149lb (Mr. Barton) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Durham Chief, 149lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Won by three lengths, four lengths between second and third.
Time, 3min. 22.5-sec.

Cash Sweep.
Ticket No.
1, 5.50 1, 151 \$52.92
2, 5.50 2, 37 185.12
3, 5.50 3, 158 97.56

POLO PONY SLEIGH 400 YARDS.

Messrs. Beith & Boyd's Charlie Chaplin, 150lb (Mr. Boyd) 1
Mr. B. D. F. Beith's Rose, 150lb (Mr. Thomson) 2
Mr. C. C. Taylor's Snowflake, 170lb (Mr. Taylor) 3
Mr. L. F. Green's Thurlstone, 165lb (Mr. Green) 0
Capt. W. B. H. Carr's Beattock, 169lb (Mr. Carr) 0
Comdr. Myburgh's Cherub, 171lb (Mr. Myburgh) 0
Won by many lengths. Three-quarters of a length between second and third.
Time, 22sec.

Cash Sweep.
Ticket No.
1, 5.50 1, 90 \$67.59
2, 5.50 2, 7 190.74
3, 7.50 3, 133 93.37

(Continued on next Column.)

NEW CROWN SOLICITOR
FOR HONGKONG.

A Gazette notification states that H.E. the Governor has, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been pleased to appoint Mr. G. H. Wakeman to be Crown Solicitor in succession to the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, now Attorney-General, and Mr. Phillip Jack to the position of Land Officer, in succession to Mr. Wakeman.

The new Crown Solicitor arrived in the Colony as Assistant Land Officer on October 24th, 1900. From April 5th, 1901, to November 14th, 1902, he was acting Deputy Land Officer and Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, and later became Assistant Secretary to the Squatters' Board. In 1910 he was appointed Registrar of Trade Marks and Lotteries Patent in addition to his other duties, and in 1911 was acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, which position he again filled in 1914. At the outbreak of war Mr. Wakeman was appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court in Prize, and was also made a member of the Compensation Board under Imperial Order-in-Council. Mr. Wakeman, a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, and is Commanding Officer of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves.

Since the promotion of the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, and also while he acted as Attorney-General, Mr. Paul M. Hodgson was acting Crown Solicitor.

Mr. Jack, who succeeds Mr. Wakeman as Land Officer, is also a solicitor. He arrived in the Colony as Assistant Land Officer in August, 1905, and on several occasions has acted as Land Officer and Official Receiver in Bankruptcy.

PROPERTY IN ENEMY HANDS.

A Gazette notice states that all persons having particulars of property other than debts and bank balances held by enemies (including persons in territory occupied by the enemy) for British persons or firms resident or carrying on business in the Colony are requested to send in as early as convenient a statement of such particulars to the Custodian of Enemy Property at the Treasury. Particulars of luggage (if any) detained in enemy countries (including territory occupied by the enemy) and belonging to British persons resident or carrying on business in the Colony should also be furnished by persons having knowledge of such particulars.

SHANGHAI SWIMMING
BATH CLUB.

CONTRIBUTION TO WAR FUNDS.

At the annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Swimming Bath Club Mr. W. F. Inglis (the chairman) before proceeding with the business of the meeting said:—“I feel it my duty to refer briefly to the members of the club—past and present—who have responded to our country's call in connection with the greatest war ever known in the history of the world. No less than fifty-nine have gone on active service out of which number nine have given their lives in the good cause in which the Allied nations are fighting. I would ask you to stand up in honour of those who have fallen, while I read their names. They are:—Messrs. W. J. C. Budd, J. E. Gresson, L. E. P. Jones, P. Lambie, B. S. Laurence, H. S. Oppe, W. E. Reiss, W. Davidson, and G. T. Robins. I do not think we can do less than record with deep regret in the minutes of this meeting, the sacrifices they made, without thought of gain or reward, and the manner in which they died. It should ever be a source of pride to us that these highly patriotic gentlemen were members of our club and I would suggest that when the war is over a memorial of some kind, say in the form of a tablet, should be erected in the club premises to perpetuate the noble way in which they fell for the honour of their country. (Applause.)

The General Working Account for the past season showed a debit balance of Tls. 284.93. The Reserve Fund showed a credit balance of Tls. 6,917.80 or approximately Tls. 1,000 more than the original capital of the Club.

The following were elected to serve on the general committee for the ensuing year:—Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Messrs. E. J. Barrett, W. F. Inglis, E. B. C. Hornell, W. F. Inglis, E. B. C. Hornell, V. H. Lanning, F. B. Pitcairn, E. C. Richards, and Dr. Stanley.

It was unanimously decided to contribute Tls. 500 to some war fund to be decided by the Committee.

Works of art, antiques, and articles of historical interest which have been in the possession of the family of Count Date, feudal lord of Sendai, North-eastern Japan, for many generations were recently sold by private tender in Tokyo, no less than Y.1,050,480 being realized by the disposal of 370 articles. The latter included kakemono and lacquer and porcelain ware, and several fetched over Y.50,000 each.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE RACE.

Mr. W. Logan's King Jack, 152lb (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. Staves' Matabele, 150lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 2
Mr. Staves' Makoni (late Bluebird), 151lb (Mr. Duguid) 3
Mr. McMas's Dunkeld, 153lb (Mr. Beth) 0
Dr. Forsyth's Lorenzo, 153lb (Mr. Barton) 0
Mr. Adams' Antony (late Sir Derek), 151lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Won by half a length, many lengths between second and third.

Cash Sweep.
Ticket No.
1, 5.50 1, 107 \$75.26
2, 5.50 2, 107 214.94
3, 5.00 3, 83 107.18

(Continued on next Column.)

CHINA ASSOCIATION.
ANNUAL MEETING IN SHANGHAI.

The annual general meeting of the China Association was held at the Shanghai Club on May 23rd. Mr. W. A. C. Platt presiding.

In the course of his address the Chairman said:—

Chinese Affairs.—I do not intend to deal at any length with this question, for the present position is a veritable Chinese puzzle and the one definite statement that can be made is that the situation is extremely critical, which does not take us very far. The report takes us up to March 31st, since when the Revolutionary, or perhaps one may say the anti-Yuan, party has gained in strength, one province after another having succeeded from Peking until we now have Yunnan, Kweichow, the two Kwangs and Chekiang definitely arrayed against Yuan's Government, while others are, if not actually disloyal in sympathy with the secessionists. Peking appears to be at its wits' end for money and this led to the ill considered declaration of a moratorium in regard to the Bank of China and Bank of Communications, an unfortunate reflection of which we experienced in Shanghai this last week when there was a run on the Bank of China. There might easily have been serious trouble here in consequence, but that, happily, has been averted.

What is to be the end of the present tangle it really is impossible to prophesy.

China Companies' Order-in-Council.—The Report contains a reference to the New China (Companies) Order-in-Council which came into effect in January last. This order will prove a most useful piece of legislation; it gives the British Supreme Court for China control over what are known as China Companies; it provides that certain of such companies' officials must be British subjects, and facilitates the working of such companies. It has taken a long time to get such Order through and the only regret we can have is that it does not declare that the managers and secretaries of such companies shall be British.

Enemy Trading.—Quite a large part of the report is taken up with the question of Enemy Trading. It gives an account of the correspondence and interviews which took place before the Home authorities were got to decide that subjects of enemy Powers residing or carrying on business in China were to be treated as if they resided or carried on business in an enemy country. The London Committee, and particularly Mr. Anderson, the Chairman, have earned our thanks for the trouble they have taken in this matter and for the skill and persistency with which they urged their views before the authorities.

The Consulate took the same view as did the Association and thanks are also due to the officials for the efforts they made in the same direction.

Volunteers.—I am sorry to notice that by a printer's error there is omitted from the paragraph under the heading of Volunteers for Service in his Majesty's Forces the number of men for whom passages have been provided. We have provided for 308 passages, but this does not, as the report states, represent by more than half, the number of men who went home singly. I ought to refer to the high proportion of men who have obtained commissions. It is a record we have reason to be proud of and it speaks highly for the men themselves, since commissions are not given without qualifications and we know that they are now increasingly difficult to obtain.

I would like to take this opportunity of placing on record the Association's appreciation of the trouble taken by Major Hilton-Johnson when he took charge of the big contingent of 140 men. We regret that ill health has put an end to his service in the field, but are glad, nevertheless, to have him back again in Shanghai.

Thanks are also due to Drs. Marshall, Marsh, Billingham, Murray, Janot, Hanwell, Neild, Patrick and Ziervogel for having undertaken the medical examination of the men, and also to Dr. Ivy who attended to those men whose teeth needed setting in order.

Crime in the Settlement.—The Committee has interested itself in the subject of this discussion and has formed the conclusion that the policy of the past involved with the practice of asylum is one which, from the standpoint of British interests, requires serious reconsideration.

The growth of the scope of this policy, and the common want of knowledge concerning its history, point a danger of its character being changed from that of a "practice" into that of a "right," a danger it is impossible to view without considerable apprehension. As stated in the Report the Association has made certain representations, but at the present juncture it would be most unwise to give them publicity. I am sure that members of the Association have welcomed the formation of a British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai which has now been in existence for the best part of a year. To use a hackneyed phrase it fills a long-felt want and is a great step forward in the promotion of British interests in China. In this connection, I may say that much of the subject-matter of the Report and a good deal of the Association's activity is devoted to affairs of a commercial nature. Permission was obtained from the London Committee to communicate confidentially to the Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai information touching upon such matters, and I believe that this has been found useful and has certainly been appreciated by the latter body. I am pleased to say, also, that in many trade matters the China Association and the British Chamber have worked together to the advantage, as I believe, of British interests, and I trust that whenever circumstances seem to point to joint action being advisable, we shall continue to co-operate.

Turning to the Volunteer Fund account, you will see that there is a credit balance of Tls. 1,482.50, but since there may be more men who wish to volunteer before the war is brought to a close, I think you will agree that the money can be left where it is for the present. The account itself needs no explanation. You will see that the amount subscribed reached a total of nearly Tls. 44,000, a sufficiently clear indication of the loyalty of Britons in Shanghai, for the call was made when there were many other claims on our purse and when trade prospects were a good deal more obscure. I will not say that now, but that they have since proved.

The report and accounts having been unanimously adopted, the following were elected to serve on the Committee:—S. Forrest, O. M. Green, E. F. Mackay, E. W. Massey, E. O. Richards, G. A. Richardson, A. Stephen and H. G. Simms.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.
SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

Among the victors in Saturday's matches were the two Hongkong C.C. teams and the Chinese Recreation Clubs. The win of the latter was specially noteworthy, for they defeated the strong Kowloon team by no fewer than 37 games. The results are as follow:—

HONGKONG A. OVERWHELM UNIVERSITY.

The Hongkong C.C. A. team easily accounted for the University. Scores:—H. Hancock and C. Thorne (Hongkong) beat Redmond and Brayshaw 11-0
Beat Cheong and Wong 7-4
Beat Ho and Yen 6-5
E. Kent and M. M. Maas beat Redmond and Brayshaw 8-3
Beat Cheong and Wong 6-3
Beat Ho and Yen 10-1
F. W. Cary and L. N. Murphy beat Redmond and Brayshaw 10-1
Beat Cheong and Wong 9-2
Beat Ho and Yen 10-1
70-20

C.R.C.'S WIN OVER KOWLOON.

The Chinese Recreation Club lost only two sets in their match with Kowloon. Scores:—Wong Po Keung and Ng Sze Kwong beat S. E. Green and Dr. Lindsay Woods 10-1
Beat E. Abraham and O. Chunyut 9-2
Beat B. D. Evans and J. W. Braga 7-4
Wong Po Kie and Yung Hin Lun lost to Green and Lindsay Woods 5-3
Lost to Abraham and Chunyut 5-0
Beat Evans and Braga 10-1
Ng Sze Cheung and Wei Wing Lok beat Green and Lindsay Woods 8-3
Beat Abraham and Chunyut 7-4
Beat Evans and Braga 7-4
68-31

WIGWAM BEAT C.R.C. B.

The Chinese Recreation Club's second string failed to extend the Wigwam Club which won by 23 games. Scores:—Wigwam, 61; C.R.C. B. 38.

KOWLOON E. BEAT VANGUARD.

There was an even match between Kowloon B. and Vanguard, which was won by the former by nine games. Scores:—Kay and Forster (Kowloon) beat Grose and Manley 6-5
Beat Anderson and Roberts 6-3
Beat Ahlo and Lock 8-3
Wolff and Cooper lost to Grose and Manley 4-7
Lost to Anderson and Roberts 5-6
Beat Ahlo and Lock 7-4
Brawn and Ralston lost to Grose and Manley 3-8
Beat Anderson and Roberts 7-4
Beat Ahlo and Lock 6-5
51-45

CRAIGENOWER LOSE TO HONGKONG C.C. B.

The Hongkong second string beat Craigenower by five games. Scores:—Rosa and Sufiad (Craigenower) lost to G. Miskin and R. A. Brand 3-8
Lost to F. Bevington and A. Morie 3-8
Lost to E. G. Grant Smith and Dr. Koch 5-6
Rumahn and Khaw lost to Grant Smith and Dr. Koch 5-6
Beat Miskin and Brand 6-3
Beat Bevington and Morie 8-3
Southern and Bass lost to Bevington and Morie 5-0
Beat Grant Smith and Dr. Koch 6-5
Beat Miskin and Brand 6-5
47-52

POLICE RESERVE AND
CRUFTY.

Two Chinese were charged at the Magistracy on Saturday, at the instigation of the Police Reserve, with cruelty to ducks and geese.

Mr. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R), said he saw the two men carrying crates containing ducks and geese. The crates had no mats of any kind, with the result that the legs of the birds were protruding through the crates. He handed the men over to an Indian constable. There was a good deal of blood on the base of the crates, work of the crates. He thought that as a result of the legs protruding through the crates, the webs of the birds' nest had been cut.

Defendants both said they had been given the ducks to carry.

Dr. Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, stated that in his opinion some matting should have been put on the bottom of the crates to prevent the legs protruding.

Each defendant was fined \$15.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

11 a.m., May 29th.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over northern Palawan, moving west.

planation. You will see that the amount subscribed reached a total of nearly Tls. 44,000, a sufficiently clear indication of the loyalty of Britons in Shanghai, for the call was made when there were many other claims on our purse and when trade prospects were a good deal more obscure. I will not say that now, but that they have since proved.

The report and accounts having been unanimously adopted, the following were elected to serve on the Committee:—S. Forrest, O. M. Green, E. F. Mackay, E. W. Massey, E. O. Richards, G. A. Richardson, A. Stephen and H. G. Simms.

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INTIMATIONS

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CRAWFORD & Co.**

SUMMER FURNISHING
FABRICS.

JUST TO HAND

CASEMENT CLOTHS

WITH COLOURED BORDERS.

INEXPENSIVE, DAINTY, EFFECTIVE.

PLAIN CASEMENT
CLOTHS

IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

FULL RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

CRETONNES LINENS
AND TAFETAS.

ALL ABOVE MATERIALS ARE

SUN FAST AND TUB FAST.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ... \$6.00
Returns (available also for return by day steamer) ... 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer ... 5.00
Returns ... 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 29TH MAY, 1916.

8 a.m. HONGKONG. | 8 a.m. HONGKONG.
10 p.m. KINSHAN. | 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

TUESDAY, 30TH MAY, 1916.

8 a.m. HONGKONG. | 8 a.m. HONGKONG.
10 p.m. KINSHAN. | 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. FAIRFAX, Tons 100. | S.S. SUY TAI, Tons 1351.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28TH MAY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUY TAI

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. HANNING, 589 tons

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUK. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS and Servants' Quarters at 17, THE PEAK. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises or write to—
"C." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [740]

WANTED.

FOR Singapore, CHINESE CLERK with a good knowledge of Chinese Characters; thorough knowledge of English essential; would be required mainly for translation work. Apply—
"A. H. C." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. [741]

MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE post of MEDICAL OFFICER in the port of CHINKIANG, China, is falling vacant at the end of September next. Enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, British Municipal Council, Chinkiang. [742]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, inasmuch as it is desirable to Amend the Articles of Association providing for the payment of a Special Subscription by Non-playing Members and in certain other respects, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1916, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:

- That article 18 of the articles of association of the Club be altered by adding after the word "Resident" in the first line the word "Playing" and after the word "and" in the same line the words "Non-playing and."
 - That article 19 of the articles of association be struck out and the following article substituted:—
"The subscription for a Resident Playing Member shall be 85 per month and for a Non-playing Member 33 per month payable on the 1st day of each month in advance or such other sum as may from time to time be determined at a General Meeting of the Club."
 - That article 24 of the articles of association be struck out and the following article substituted:—
"No member shall participate in any of the advantages of the Club or vote upon any question if he is liable to be posted under the Articles or By-laws of the Club for the time being in force."
 - That article 25 of the articles of association be altered by substituting the word "April" for "June" and "1916" for "1915" and "33" for "84" in the second line, by adding after the word "advances" in the third line "or such other sum as may from time to time be determined at a General Meeting of the Club" and adding at the end of the article "or such other sum as the Committee may from time to time determine."
 - That article 37 be altered by adding after the word "Visitors" in the second line the words "non-resident residents in the Colony" and altering the figure "4" in the seventh line to the figure "5."
- Any Resolutions which may be passed by the required majority will be submitted for confirmation at Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
- Dated the Twenty-Seventh day of May, 1916.
By Order of the Committee.
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary. [739]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorised Mr. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG to Sign the name of our Firm in Hongkong and China.
We have This Day authorised Mr. GEORGE MASON LAKIN to Sign the name of our Firm by Procuration in Hongkong and China.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. [734]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
G. PRIEN,
HILL BERGDAHL & CO.,
F. LORRIA
(In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Under-
signed, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1916.
Dated the 19th May, 1916.
J. HENNESSY SETH, A.S.A.,
Liquidator. [638]

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1916.

The REGISTER or SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 27th May, to THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1916, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PHILLIP R. WOLFF,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1916. [723]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS from JANUARY 1915. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 10th March 1916.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY (MONDAY),
the 29th May, 1916, commencing at 11 A.M., at the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. Scott & Co.'s Godown) Kennedy Town,
SUNDRIY SHIP'S GEAR,
ex ss. "CHIVO MARU."

Comprising:—
Steam Winches, Boat Davits, Brass port scuttles and frames, Brass Saloon window frames and windows, Electric Fans and lamps, Copper whistle and cyron, Brass signal gun, Engine Room telegraphs and compasses, Electric water-tight shutter box, Copper and Brass Steam Pipes, etc., etc., and
One Searchlight.

N.B.—Further sales will be notified later. On View from FRIDAY, the 26th inst. Catalogues on application.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. [719]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY,
the 31st May, 1916, commencing at 11 A.M., at the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. Scott & Co.'s Godown) Kennedy Town,
SUNDRIY SHIP'S GEAR AND FURNITURE
ex ss. "CHIVO MARU."

Comprising:—
Leather Covered Armchairs, Revolving Saloon Chairs on Iron Frames, Wooden Folding Chairs, Nickel-plated Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bunk Frames and Mattresses, Patent Folding Washstands, Oak Writing and Centre Tables, Mirrors, Coloured Glass Windows, Mattresses, Rugs and Carpets, etc., etc.

On View from MONDAY, the 29th inst. Catalogues on application.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. [731]

FOR SALE.

ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE
ENGINES, with three cylinders of 15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter, with Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also three large directing boxes, one reducing valve, two discharge valves, one set double safety valves, one steam distributing valve chest with valves, one bulkhead flange for shaft, one main injection valve, and one spare condenser door, all having been formerly used in connection with the above engines. Built in 1904 and been in use only 14 months.
1,983 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.
1,877 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.
926 lbs.—Oval Chisel Steel.
2,890 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.
and
One hundred Kilos Metal Packing.
Open to Offers.
For further particulars, apply to—
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
4, Duddell Street. [411]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Wei-lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. REYNOLDS. Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALES, LTD., Messrs. BREWER & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

NOW ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC. FOR THE YEAR 1916.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

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1,750 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are annually heavy owing to changes incidental to the War.

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PREMISES at present occupied by CHS. J. GAUPP & Co., Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.
Apply on premises or to—
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators. [705]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, THE PEAK. SIX ROOMS and Tennis Court. Within 10 minutes of Tram.
Apply—
H. A. LAMMERT. [720]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In 100 House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST. [691]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [622]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Princes' Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTERS, BROCKELMANN & Co. [672]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBSTON. [50]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD. [665]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [618]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMBER, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [415]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [37]

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MARRIAGES.

HERB—BAIRD.—At Geneva, on April 18th, FRANCIS CHARLES HERB, of Canton, to GLADYS MURIEL, daughter of late JAMES and MRS. BAIRD, Glasgow.
MASON—WAVELL.—At H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai, on May 23rd, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Stanley, youngest son of Alderman R. MASON and Mrs. MASON, of Whiteley Bay, Northumberland, to MARGARET BLANCK, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY WAVELL, late of Carisbrook, Isle of Wight.
DEATHS.
FERGUSON.—On May 22nd, Doctor LUTHER M. FERGUSON, U.S. Army Medical Corps, eldest son of Dr. JOHN C. FERGUSON, of Peking, as the result of severe injuries. (By cable.)
McCONE.—At No. 28, Kungping Road, Shanghai, on May 22nd, ISOBELLA, the beloved wife of W. D. McCONE (Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.), aged 46 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VEXES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 29th MAY 1916

GERMAN HYPOCRISY.

Dr. BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, the German Chancellor, is probably the most skillful apologist now living. If a stranger from another world were to visit this planet and receive his first impressions of the war from the lips of the German Chancellor, he would infallibly form the idea that the other nations of Europe had formed a conspiracy to crush Germany, mainly out of envy for her success; and that Germany was in reality engaged in a struggle for the liberation of oppressed nationalities. How is this result achieved? Dr. BETHMANN-HOLLWEG is far too skillful a dialectician to indulge in the direct lie. His method is rather to suppress the truth when it tells against him, and to stretch it when it is in his favour. Take, for example, his discussion of the question of starving-out Germany. We need not quarrel with his cheery assurance that the Allies have entered upon an impossible task; but when he plays to the gallery by saying that "the enemy's intention is to extend the war to German women and children by starving them," some ugly memories recur. Hypocrisy is a vice which is rightly held in universal detestation, and it is a vice

to which the German Chancellor is peculiarly addicted. We cannot credit him with the shortness of memory required to forget the number of women and children that his country has already done to death in this war—to forget the sinking of the *Lusitania* and of the *Perla*, the Zeppelin raids, or the execution of EDITH CAVELL. His own Government having perpetrated horrors which it would require a keen search of history to equal, he has the brazen effrontery to charge his foes with the very crime of which his country is guilty. "No serene-minded neutral," he says, "no matter whether he favours us or not, can doubt our right to defend ourselves against this war of starvation, which is contrary to international law." He failed to state, however, when it was that the cutting-off of supplies to a beleaguered city or a beleaguered country became contrary to international law; it was, of course, not contrary to international law when the Germans starved Paris into surrender. But, this sudden tenderness for international law, in view of the use of poisonous gases on the battlefield and the sinking of passenger ships without warning, is only another exhibition of the Chancellor's hypocrisy. A more interesting point is as to Germany's right to defend herself against "this war of starvation." No one would deny this right. The only way, however, in which Germany can remove the blockade is to gain possession of the seas. Does the most sanguine optimist in Germany think for one moment that this can be done by torpedoing the passenger-ships of the Allies? Raids on the commerce of her enemies cannot help Germany's starving women and children, nor will they give Germany the command of the seas. This can only be gained by the destruction of the British Navy, a task which Germany shows a strong disinclination to attempt, in spite of a few initial successes. The real "arm of defence" of Germany is not being used. Instead, she is making use of certain weapons of offence, apparently with the intention of doing to the enemy that which she now pretends to regard as opposed to international law, though she was the first to declare a blockade of foodstuffs. Indeed, as further evidence of the Chancellor's hypocrisy, we recall that only recently he was attributing the rise in prices in England to the raids made on British shipping, evidently looking forward to the time when British women and children would be starving. There can be no doubt that if Germany were in Britain's position she would follow exactly the same policy that Britain is now following, and probably accentuate it by those outrages and exhibitions of "frightfulness" of which she has shown herself a master. The Allies are not making war against the women and children of Germany; they are making war against the German Army and against the man who has used it to serve their ambitions. If the German Government deprives the women and children of food in order to feed the army, the crime of starving the women and children must be laid at its doors, and all the evidence goes to show that this is what is happening—that the army is being well fed at the expense of the civilian population, just as Germany is starving the people of Belgium in the interests of the Army of Occupation. Let us take another instance of the Chancellor's suppression of the truth. "The forces which before the war bound us together, the anti-German coalition," he says, "were the lust of the conquerors, the lust of revenge, and jealousy against the German competition in the world's markets." How did the Chancellor arrive at these remarkable deductions? Evidently by suppressing all the facts preceding the war. Where was the lust of the conqueror in Britain, which had no army for a Continental invasion; in France, where the military organisation was admittedly imperfect; in Russia, which was largely dependent upon Germany for her war materials? Surely, if the lust of the conqueror reigned in these three countries, it was so well concealed that even if it existed, which we doubt, it was the German menace which kept alive the militarist feeling in France. As for the jealousy of German competition in commerce, the evidence of German commercial activity in all the British Dominions and Colonies is a sufficient answer. It would be impossible to find a single direction in which German trade was discriminated against in the countries under British rule. Germans enjoyed the same rights as persons of British extraction; they had the advantage of greater freedom than under their own laws, and they were in no way hampered by restrictions not equally applicable to persons of other races.

The name of Mr. A. D. Keigwin has been added to the list of authorised architects in Hongkong.

The King has been pleased to approve of Señor Don Anibal Puccio as Consul of Peru at Hongkong.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is called for to-morrow. The agenda contains purely formal business.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. Herbert George Hegarty to be 2nd Lieut. in the Scouts Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Mr. R. A. C. North has been appointed to act as Secretary to the Licensing Board during the absence on leave of Mr. George Albert Woodcock, or until further notice.

Mr. Fred. Taylor, inspector of smiths at Hongkong dockyard, has arrived home to take up a similar appointment at Pembroke Dock, South Wales. He was at Pembroke Dock before coming to Hongkong.

Mr. S. Shiba, editor of a Japanese daily paper published in Honolulu, has invented a machine designed to set the thousand of type characters used by Japanese and Chinese printers. He has also invented a system for classifying the 5,000 characters used into about 100 units.

An engagement is announced between Osborne Robert Saeveverell Bateman, Singapore Rifles, and Secretary Singapore Chamber of Commerce, and Jeanette Margaret Graham, younger daughter of A. H. Cooper, W.S., 54, Manor-place, Edinburgh, and West Clontarf, Perthshire.

Salvage work was begun on the 22nd inst. at the Carlowitz godown at Pootung which was destroyed by fire. Messrs. Funder & Co. are undertaking the work, and it is thought that a large amount of recoverable cotton will be saved from beneath the debris, which is many feet deep (says the N.C. Daily News).

Mrs. A. M. Chalmers, wife of the British Consul-General at Yokohama, has been injured in a motor-car accident near Tomioka. The party, which included the Consul-General and Captain Rymers, H.B.M. Naval Attache, was passing an incline, when the wheels skidded, throwing the machine off the road. Mr. Chalmers escaped with slight injuries.

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander Philip Shepherd, R.N., and R.N.A.S., son of the late Mr. George Shepherd, of The Poplars, Bishopthorpe, York, and Miss Jessie Anne Campbell, only daughter of the late Mr. Donald Campbell, Kilmata, Connel, Argyll, and niece of Mr. Alexander Campbell, St. Brannocks, Eastbourne, and Shanghai.

The marriage between Captain Claude Stewart Jackson, Coldstream Guards, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., and Lady Jackson, of Stansfield House, Essex, and Laura Emily, second daughter of the Hon. William Pearson and Mrs. Pearson, of Victoria, Australia, was arranged to take place very quietly at the Brompton Parish Church on Saturday, May 6th.

We understand (says the N.C. Daily News) that Mr. H. P. Wilkinson has been appointed Judge of the High Court at Weihaiwei; the reason for his appointment being his experience of Chinese affairs. The post is to be held in conjunction with his duties of Crown Advocate for China. Mr. A. G. Mossop has been appointed to undertake the duties of Crown Advocate for the Territory.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, has been presented by Cantonese guilds in Shanghai with a magnificent silver cup weighing 44 lb. "in memory of the remarkable exertions made by the Fleet for the relief of the sufferers of the great flood in Kwangtung Province in 1915." The cup is to be a small arm trophy to be shot for annually, and is to remain the permanent property of the fleet.

Mr. William Entwistle, of Aberdeen University, son of the Rev. W. E. Entwistle, of Linancho, has taken his M.A. degree, with first class honours in classics, obtaining the Simpson prize of 200 and the Dr. Black prize of 225, which had to be resigned; the Senfield Gold Medal for Latin, with distinctions in Comparative Philology and Greek History. These successes carried with them a scholarship at Cambridge University. Mr. Entwistle, who has now joined His Majesty's forces, was educated at the O.L.M. Schools, Chesham.

THE WAR.

VERDUN UNDECIDED.

CROWN PRINCE'S SACRIFICES WORRY GERMAN STAFF.

ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

ITALIANS HEAVILY ATTACKED.

IRELAND STILL UNSETTLED.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH REGAINING GROUND. GERMAN ATTACK AT DEADMAN HILL COLLAPSES.

PARIS, May 26th.
5.20 p.m.

The German fury at Verdun has somewhat abated. The French have resumed their slow but steady progress, regaining ground.

To-day's communiqué says:—The artillery duel was still very violent at Avocourt and at Deadman Hill.

A German attack on Deadman Hill utterly collapsed under our curtain of fire.

A French counter-attack made ground between Haudromont Wood and Thiaumont Farm. We progressed at night to the northward of the farm by bombing, making numbers of prisoners.

STRONG ATTACK AT DOUAMONT MONT CRUSHED.

PARIS, May 27th.
1.50 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—On the left of the Meuse artillery was very active in the region of Avocourt and Hill 204, where our second lines were intermittently bombarded.

The Germans on the right of the Meuse in the afternoon strongly attacked our trenches on the outskirts of Fort de Douaumont, and were completely repulsed, with serious losses.

Our artillery dispersed German troops changing their position in Chaufour Wood.

FRENCH SUCCESS AT CUMIERES.

SEVERAL GERMAN TRENCHES CARRIED.

PARIS, May 27th.
4.55 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—Last evening our troops attacked the village of Cumieres and the positions west thereof. After a fierce struggle we penetrated the eastern part of the village and carried several German trenches north-west of Cumieres. A violent enemy counter-attack to dislodge us from the conquered ground.

East of Hill 304 our bombs progressed during the night.

A second German attack last evening against our positions on the outskirts of Douaumont Fort failed completely.

There was an intense artillery duel north of Verdun last night.

GUNS AND MINES. THE BRITISH OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 27th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—The activity during the last 24 hours has been almost entirely mining and artillery operations.

The enemy exploded a large mine at Fricourt in the night without doing any damage.

Underground operations continued in the Loos salient, where minor explosions occurred in the night.

There were mutual bombardments at many points.

We dispersed a working party opposite Serre with a long range gun to-day.

We raided hostile trenches at Mametz last night, and maintained our ground in spite of a bombing fight inside the trenches for 25 minutes.

An encounter occurred north of Ypres salient in "no-man's-land" with a hostile covering party, which was driven back to the trenches.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH PROGRESS.

ELEMENTS OF ENEMY TRENCHES CAPTURED.

PARIS, May 26th.
1.05 a.m.

A communiqué states:—On the left of the Meuse, there has been an artillery and trench weapon duel at Avocourt Wood and the Hill 204 sectors. We captured elements of trenches south-west of Morthomme and took fifty prisoners. A fierce bombardment has continued in the Haudromont and Douaumont region. Right of the Meuse, we made appreciable progress in communication trenches north-west of Thiaumont Farm. There has been great reciprocal artillery activity in Champagne. The German's wing attacked the west of the Navarin road and gained a footing in an advanced line, but counter-attacks promptly ejected them.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS MORE ACTIVE THAN USUAL.

LONDON, May 26th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—A hostile patrol was surprised and dispersed last night south-east of Laventime, and a high explosive charge for wire-cutting was captured. We bombarded enemy trenches south-east of Neuve-Chapelle during the night, and destroyed enemy stores at Buillmont. The enemy, for eighty minutes, heavily bombarded our trenches west of Fricourt and also shelled our trenches near Serre. We sprang five mines at Halluch and Givenchy. The enemy sprang a mine at Hohenzollern and another west of La Fole. The crater of this one was occupied by our troops. Enemy artillery has been active to-day at Suzanne, Ovillers, Hebuterne, Souchez, Loos, Bois Grenier, St. Eloi and Ypres. We bombarded enemy trenches west of Lens and south-east of Laventime. We also dispersed working parties east of Maricourt. The Germans recently have been more active than usual, and their expenditure of ammunition is lavish.

CROWN PRINCE'S EXCESSES.

WORRY TO GERMAN STAFF.

LONDON, May 26th.

Evidence of the straits to which the German Staff is reduced in order to keep pace with the Crown Prince's incessant demands for men is furnished by a fact revealed in French semi-official communiqué, that two Bavarian Divisions which attacked at Douaumont belonged to a Corps withdrawn from the British front and, apparently, replaced by five Divisions taken from German reserves on the Somme. The object of the German attacks at Vimy was to mask the departure of the Bavarians.

A semi-official communiqué emphasises that the result of the desperate move was most unfortunate. Wave after wave of Bavarian attackers was mown down, and finally they abandoned the struggle, leaving heaps of dead. The semi-official communiqué adds:—"Nevertheless, the battle of Verdun is far from finished. The enemy will still hurl millions of shells at the French positions. The French soldiers have to face a hard task, but will hold fast."

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIANS ATTACK IN MASSIMO.

ITALIANS EVACUATE ADVANCED POSITION.

ROME, May 27th.

A communiqué says:—The enemy is persisting in his impetuous attacks between the Adige and Vallarsa, and was again bloodily defeated. Masses of infantry who assaulted Conzogna and the Buole Pass were exterminated. Between Posina and Astico, owing to the intense enemy artillery fire, the Italians, after repulsing an attack, evacuated an advanced position on the right wing. The enemy attacked east of Valdagno, and fighting continued with alternating trend all day on the 26th.

The enemy on the night of the 24th attacked several times at Monte Civaron, and were repulsed with serious losses.

DASHING ALPINISTS. INFLECT HEAVY LOSSES.

ROME, May 26th.

A communiqué states:—The situation generally is unchanged. There have been minor enemy attacks at various points all of which were repulsed. The Italians in the Sugana valley on Thursday withdrew in good order from advanced positions on to Monte Civaron. Enemy attacks east of Calamonte Valley on Friday were stopped by the alpinists who counter-attacked in the most dashy manner, inflicting heavy losses and capturing numerous prisoners. There was a similar affair in the Montedero zone, where the enemy momentarily penetrated our trenches but was promptly ejected.

ENEMY AIR RAID.

ROME, May 27th.

Enemy aircraft raided Bari, killing 18 and wounding 20; mostly women and children.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURK OFFENSIVE DEFEATED. WITH CONSIDERABLE ENEMY LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, May 27th.

A communiqué states:—On the western front, we stopped an enemy offensive. On the Mosul front the Turks, supported by Kurds, took the offensive in the direction of Sirdhist. We compelled the enemy to retreat with considerable losses by a series of bayonet attacks and cavalry charges.

GERMANS PREPARE FOR ATTACK.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS.

PETROGRAD, May 26th.

Prisoners state that the Germans are working furiously at strengthening the defences at their rear on the Russian front in anticipation of an attack. They have constructed two railways; one from Mitau to Shavle and the other from Memel to Muraviovo. They have also established a great branch of Krupps at Mitau and are transforming Libau into a first class naval base.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN "HIGH SEAS" FLEET. A NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, May 27th.

Vice-Admiral Scheer has been appointed to the command of the German "High Seas" Fleet, in succession to Admiral Pohl.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

LONDON, May 27th.

The British steamers *Dunwood* and *El Argentino* have been sunk. The crews were saved. The Italian sailing ship *Australia* was also sunk.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DUTCH TO REMAIN MOBILISED.

AMSTERDAM, May 27th.

The Dutch War Minister has announced that he will not allow any demobilisation.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRESIDENT WILSON AND PEACE.

WHAT AMERICA IS PREPARED TO DO.

WASHINGTON, May 26th.

President Wilson delivered an eagerly expected speech to the League to enforce Peace. He said that the causes of the European war were at present immaterial. The great nations of the world must reach an agreement on what was fundamental to their common interests, namely:—

Every people should be entitled to choose their own sovereignty.

Small States should be entitled to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and integrity as great States.

The world was entitled to be freed from every disturbance of the peace originating in aggression.

He said that the United States was willing to become the partner of any association of nations formed to realise these objects and to secure them against violation.

President Wilson added that the rights and property of the United States had been profoundly affected by the war, and the longer the war lasted the more deeply would they be concerned. It should end, and when it did they would be as much concerned as the warring nations that peace should be permanent. "If it will ever be our privilege to suggest or initiate a movement for peace among the warring nations, I am sure that the people of the United States will wish the Government to move on the following lines:—

A settlement between the belligerents regarding their own immediate interests; we have nothing material to ask for ourselves, and are in no wise parties to the quarrel.

An universal association of nations to maintain in isolate the security of the highway of the seas for common and unbiassed use by all nations of the world.

To prevent any war being begun, either contrary to treaties or without warning, without full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world. This would be a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence.

ALLIANCE SEIZURE OF MAILS.

A STRONG PROTEST FROM AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 27th.

A Note protesting against the Anglo-French treatment of neutral mails has been published. It denounces the "illegal and arbitrary methods of forcing neutral ships into ports to seize the mails," and complains of the loss of important and irreplaceable documents and frequent delays. "Only a radical change in the Anglo-French policy, restoring to the United States her full rights as a neutral Power, will satisfy this Government."

In a general sense the Note is friendly. It admits the difference concerns practice not principles, and concedes to the Allies the right to seize securities, which had hitherto been contested.

THE COTTON WORKERS' DISPUTE.

LONDON, May 27th.

At a joint conference of the cotton spinners and employers at Manchester yesterday the latter offered a five per cent. advance on condition that the wages remain fixed for two years, and that future changes should only be made at intervals of two years for the next ten years, and should not exceed five per cent. at one time. The spinners declined the offer; the carders and weavers are considering it.

Failing a further offer, the spinners will resume strike notices next week.

COMMAND OF THE CANADIANS.

LONDON, May 26th.

Major-General Sir Julian Byng has taken over the Command of the Canadians at the Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE IRISH REVOLT.

MILITARY SHOULD HAVE HAD GREATER POWER.

LONDON, May 26th.

General Friend, giving evidence before the Irish Commission, complained that he should have had greater powers against the Sinn Féin. He emphasised that Lord Wimborne had no control over the Military, while Sir Matthew Nathan sometimes demurred on the grounds of public policy to steps which witness suggested. General Friend said he still thought the main source of danger was South Ireland. He did not recollect Mr. Birrell requesting an increase of troops, although Mr. Birrell wrote suggesting a military demonstration in Dublin.

MARTIAL LAW IN IRELAND.

LONDON, May 27th.

A Proclamation issued in Dublin says that whereas disaffection and unrest still prevail in parts of Ireland, martial law will be continued throughout Ireland until further notice.

PRESSING MUNITIONS OUTPUT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SAYS HOLI- DAYS ARE UNTHINKABLE.

LONDON, May 27th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a conference in London with representatives of the engineering and shipbuilding employers on the Clyde and Tyne with reference to holidays at Whitsuntide, said, he was most anxious to press the output of war munitions and equipment for the Army and Navy. The fighting was getting hotter and hotter on the British front, and the demand for ammunition was greater and greater. Holidays, therefore, were unthinkable. He thought the facts need only be stated to the workmen for them to respond to the appeal on behalf of their comrades in the trenches.

It was eventually decided to call a conference of the workmen on Monday, after which it is hoped that a statement may be made by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN. BRITISH AGAIN ADVANCE.

LONDON, May 26th.

General Smuts reports that advanced troops occupied, unopposed, Ruivulager, on the Pangani River, and Lembeni Ngulu, eight miles south-east of Lembeni. It is reported that there has been a renewal of hostile activity at Kondo Kirangi. The Germans at Ruanda are treating before converging Belgians, holding Kigali Niassa.

TARIFF REFORM AND PREFERENCE.

LONDON TRADERS' RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, May 27th.

The London Chamber of Commerce Special Committee on trade during and after the war, suggests the speedy adoption of a tentative tariff for five years on an *ad valorem* basis, subject to the subsequent settlement of the question of a scientific tariff. The report dwells on reciprocal and preferential trading in all parts of the Empire, and emphasises that the Dominions should be free to determine their own fiscal relations unless the while Empire agrees to act together.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

"TIMES" ADVISES RETENTION OF YUAN.

LONDON, May 27th.

The *Times* is of opinion that the best chance of the restoration of order in China lies in the retention of President Yuan Shih Kai.

GENERAL GALLIENI.

FAMOUS FRENCH SOLDIER DEAD.

PARIS, May 27th.

The death is recorded of General Gallieni, the famous defender of Paris, who was, until recently, Minister of War.

(Continued on page 6.)

ESCAPED GERMAN STEAMER OFF BATAVIA.

DAMAGED BY BRITISH GUNFIRE.

We have received the following official message from headquarters, Fort Canalic, says *The Straits Times*:—A steamer of about 4,000 tons arrived off Batavia on May 14th. On anchoring in the Priok roads she hoisted the German mercantile flag. The officers appeared to be Germans.

The steamer was painted to resemble a British India Steam Navigation Company's boat and has been damaged by British gunfire.

The steamer appears to be a German one which has escaped from shelter at some foreign port.

SITUATION IN CHINA. VIEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

The Conference on the situation in China was continued at Nanking on the 19th instant. The principal questions discussed were in reference to the financial resources and military strength of the provinces represented; and the delegates were each asked to declare whether the province he or they represented was in favour of peace or war.

The following is a summary of what the delegates of the provinces said on that day:—

(1) *Kiangsu*:—Our loyalty to the Central Government is quite sincere, but we lack strength. Should it be decided to resume war, the Central Government must send us a full division of troops.

(2) *Hunan*:—We may spare one Brigade of troops for service outside our province.

(3) *Shensi*:—Neither able to render military assistance to any neighbouring province, nor have we over-sufficient financial resources.

(4) *Shantung*:—Regarding our military strength, it is already taxed to its fullest extent owing to diplomatic complications; even when the latter are settled, we have no surplus force to spare for expeditionary service. We require loans to overcome our financial embarrassment even now. We require still more the help of General Ni and General Chang in defending the southern part of our province.

(5) *Peking*:—We can despatch 20,000 troops from our province if required.

(6) *Shchi*:—We shall follow others in all matters.

(7) *Kirin*:—We suggest that the members of the dissolved Parliament should be assembled to solve the question of the President. We assure you it is quite out of the question for the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) to furnish military forces, owing to their foreign relations. In case of war with a foreign Power, we can spare 2,000 men; and by rigid economy we can give \$100,000.

(8) *Chakhar*:—We are utterly dependent upon the Central Government for help in every way.

(9) *Suiyuan*:—We are impotent. Our geographical position renders any help we may render too slow to be of service.

(10) *Heilungking*:—Utterly with nothing to spare.

(11) *Hunan*:—Our military strength can scarcely withstand the onslaught of the present agitation. Let means to relieve the situation be at once devised and adopted.

(12) *Hupeh*:—We wish to maintain the President's present position and let the Parliament solve the question. We wish you to consider:—

(a) How to assemble the Parliament in the quickest time.

(b) How to disband the troops recruited after the revolt of Yunnan.

(c) Can it be possible to prevent invasion or aggressiveness on the part of others if our troops are recalled to their original stations?

(d) As the retreating troops will necessarily pass Wuchang and Hankow, the deplorable incident of the 1st year of the Republic may again happen; who can guarantee that no such thing shall occur?

As regards our resources, although we are militarily strong, we can spare no men for outside service, inasmuch as the attention of the revolutionists is focussed on us. Nor have we money in reserve. If absolutely necessary, we can furnish 4,000 men at three months' notice.

(13) *Fukien*:—We will support the Central Government and follow the decision of the three generals. The question of the President should be decided by Parliament.

(14) *Shanghai*:—Our position is unique. We shall look up to General Feng for guidance.

(15) *Chihli*:—We will follow what the three generals may decide. If no trouble exists in Shantung, we may despatch 1,500 troops for outside service.

(16) *The delegate from the Minister of Marine*:—We shall certainly not recognize anyone as President unless elected by Parliament.

(17) *Ninghsia*:—We will obey orders.

(18) *Anhui*:—We wish most earnestly to support the Central Government. No definite result was reached, and the Conference was again adjourned.

General Wan, Chief of Staff to General Nye Tse-chung, speaking as delegate from Anhui said:—

In order to reach a peaceful solution of the present situation without any deviation from our laws, we have to retain our President temporarily in office. This is the only feasible way to-day. Everyone will admit that there is absolutely no hope to reconcile the North and the South in view of their opposite attitudes. But should we permit the very unsafe theory that we are to change our President when there is no suitable man to take up the post of the Executive Chief to become a fact? For it is quite as likely as not that the situation may still remain unsolved after the President has abdicated. Will that benefit or harm our nation? Our only hope lies in our ability to maintain peace. Therefore, we are obliged to change our plan to some extent in order to realize our object.

Now, the south-west provinces are not all of one mind. The Tzu-Kuang can no more represent the Yun-kwei than the Yun-kwei can speak for Chekiang. Therefore, General Feng's friendly mediation has not found ready acceptance by the South. The prolongation of the situation is fatal to the interest of our nation. Once foreigners interfere, our nation would be in danger of being destroyed. Consequently we should seize this good opportunity to unite ourselves into a body and proceed to work towards the realization of our object as quickly as possible. The sooner peace in our country is restored, the better will it be for the nation. We can leave matters of detail to be adjusted aught afterwards. We will proceed steadfastly and methodically and I hope we shall succeed." (Applause.)

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"THE TIMES" says:

"NO ADVERTISEMENT CAN EXAGGERATE THE EXCELLENCE OF THE FIVE PER CENT. EXCHEQUER BONDS, REDEEMABLE AT PAR IN 1920, EITHER AS AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE SECURITY FOR CAPITAL, OR AS A DIVIDEND-PAYING INVESTMENT."

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"APATHETIC FATALISM" OF THE GERMANS.

ANNIHILATING EFFECT OF FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 26th. 1.10 p.m.

The British special correspondent at the French Headquarters sends interesting details of the fighting at Verdun, given by a German officer prisoner, who dwelt on the annihilating effect of the French counter-attacks and the terrific power of the artillery, which it was most difficult to locate. The heavy guns most methodically dropped a shell at every twenty yards, the intervals being swept by the 75's. The fire produced an apathetic fatalism among the infantry, who were deprived of all hope of escaping, either by charging forward or by flying to the rear as soon as an assault was expected, and their fatalism was turned to exasperation. He declared that the report of the capture of Vaux Fort was due to a Major's involuntary mistake: the Germans never advanced beyond the slopes. He added that the fundamental mistake of the German Staff was its failure to relieve the attacking troops.

N. FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN ATTACK NEAR VALONA.

LONDON, May 26th. 12.45 p.m.

The Times correspondent at Salonika states that the Italians have begun to attack the Austrians south-east of Valona, and that they are also advancing in a north-easterly direction on Berat.

ITALIAN GENERAL PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

ROME, May 26th.

Lieutenant-General Brusati has been placed on the retired list.

"A BATTLE OF GIANTS." MARVELLOUS RESISTANCE OF THE ITALIANS.

ROME, May 26th. 1.10 p.m.

Nowhere is the war more like a battle of giants, says a correspondent of the Milan *Secolo*, in describing the Tyrol battle. Great Austrian shells burrow deep holes in the mountain sides; the rocks split and crumble, and whole slices of the mountain, with pine forests, seem to fall, the crash resounding like thunder through the valleys.

Resistance by the Italians in such conditions is marvellous; yet, immediately masses of Austrian infantry are hurled forward in attacks, the Italians appear like magic from the rocks and dug-outs and mow down in hundreds the enemy, whose bodies are strewn on the slopes. There is no sign of depression on the part of the Italians. The reserve troops hurry up in motor lorries festooned with flowers and with bouquets on their rifles. They are confident of victory.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUSSIANS AND THE BRITISH.

LONDON, May 26th.

A Russian *communiqué* explains that the Cossacks who joined Sir Percy Lake belonged to a force operating in the region between Kermanshah and Kasrisbiran.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, May 26th.

The Spanish steamer *Aurora* has been sunk.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A DUTCH PROTEST. SINKING OF THE "BERKELESTROOM."

THE HAGUE, May 26th. 2.40 p.m.

Holland has protested to Germany against the sinking of the *Berkeleestroom*.

AFTER THE WAR. PROVISION FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

LONDON, May 26th.

The Small Holdings Bill, which is designed to place 15,000 soldiers on 200,000 acres at a cost of six millions, has passed its second reading in the House of Lords.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CASEMENT TRIAL.

LONDON, May 26th.

The Casement trial will take place on June 26. His counsel includes the famous Irishman, Serjeant Sullivan.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, May 26th.

It is stated that Sir Herbert Samuel, who is mainly responsible for the framing of the Home Rule finance clauses, will be associated with Mr. Lloyd George in the Irish negotiations. Either Mr. John Dillon or Mr. Devlin will assist Mr. Redmond.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 26th.

It is understood that June 5 is definitely fixed upon as the date for the opening of the Economic Conference at Paris.

FOOD SUPPLIES IN GERMANY.

STATEMENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, May 26th.

In the Reichstag, Herr Botocki, President of the Food Supply Board, warned the House not to expect any sudden improvement in the food conditions. He emphasised the great difficulties arising from relations with Federal States and stated that menacing letters had reached him from Wurttemberg protesting against being sucked dry by Prussia.

Herr Botocki pleaded for the co-operation of the States, saying that otherwise his work would fail.

INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

A SATISFACTORY REPORT.

LONDON, May 26th.

It is officially announced that an American report on the war prisoners' camp at Weinsdorf, where there are 600 Indians, shows the conditions to be satisfactory. Care is taken that the foodstuffs conform with the religious beliefs of the prisoners. The relations between the prisoners and the military are excellent. Many prisoners receive weekly parcels of food from Great Britain which are shared equally.

SKIRMISH IN THE SOUDAN. FINE ACHIEVEMENT BY AVIATOR.

LONDON, May 26th.

The War Office in view of the truculent and unsatisfactory attitude of the Sultan of Darfur, who concentrated a force on the Kordofan frontier, dispatched a force under Colonel Kelly against him. Colonel Kelly's troops occupied the capital of Darfur on May 23rd after defeating between 2,000 and 3,000 of the enemy who were strongly entrenched and fought most desperately. The enemy lost a minimum of 1,000 men. The British losses were five killed and 23 wounded. The Sultan fled.

A striking feature of the fighting was the reconnaissance of a flying officer who succeeded by means of bombs and machine-gun in forcing first a large body of hostile cavalry and then 2,000 infantry to retire in disorder. The officer was himself wounded but returned safely.

THE SUGGESTED MUSLIM CEMETERY IN ENGLAND.

PRIVATE OFFER DECLINED.

LONDON, May 26th.

Mr. Chamberlain has reluctantly declined the generous offer of Miss Faithfull, of Tunbridge Wells, a former resident of India, to give her freehold house and grounds, comprising four acres, at Walton-on-Thames, for use as a Muslim cemetery. Miss Faithfull was willing to defray the cost of the necessary alterations that would have to be made to the property.

The offer is declined on the grounds that there will be no more burials of Muslim soldiers in England, while the removal of the bodies interred at Brookwood and Woking is unnecessary, and would be repugnant to the religious sentiments of many Mohammedans. Mr. Chamberlain suggests that Miss Faithfull should consult with the leading Muslim residents as to whether a general burial ground in the neighbourhood of London is desired by the Muslim community.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

WHAT IT MEANS TO A MAN.

[BY BEATRICE HERON-MAXWELL.]

A chain is not stronger than its weakest link, and the test for a man's character is often the amount and quality of his susceptibility to a woman's influence. Is it a good thing or a deplorable one that women seldom realise the extent of their power to sway men—that men hardly ever acknowledge it in words, though their deeds tell an eloquent tale to those who are ready of understanding?

There may be many women in a man's life appealing to spasmodic moods, or different phases of his nature, emotional, psychical, or artistic; but, as a rule, there is only one who can dominate, to make him or to break him.

Take a proud man in any walk of life, with ambition in his soul, on which he keeps a tight rein, fearing to fall short of success, distrusting the wisdom of quitting beaten and obvious tracks to which duty may point, disbelieving other men who urge him on, yet suffering from the ache of unused faculties that instinct says are latent in him, and give this man as the sharer of his daily life, or occasional leisure hours, a woman who does not reach or touch this inner mind of his, hidden beneath the surface crust of his reticence. The usual result is atrophy. He continues to stifle the promptings that she disregards.

But let him meet the woman—wife or relative or friend—who sees his capabilities and talents, who longs to set his feet on the higher rung of the ladder, who burns with eager vaulting hope for his triumph and weaves in fancy a laurel wreath for his adornment, and you can watch him soar on wings fashioned for him by her influence.

Her belief in him gives him faith in himself, her keenness fires him with enthusiasm, her demand for the gift of his whole self and what it can accomplish impels him to draw her onwards and upwards with him towards the stars.

Browning was cognisant of this when he wrote:

Oh! I must, I must, feel your soul prompt mine,
Your heart anticipate my heart,
You must be just before, in time,
See, and make me see, for your part.

Now depths of the Divine.
The woman who holds this guiding sceptre must be heart-whole in her grasp of it; there can be no half-measures, no mean or mercenary motives, and she must let him know, once she has drawn him into the radius of her magnetic personality, that he matters to her.

There are few men who will ask a woman's interest in their career, or dwell much on it to her, unless they are certain by sure signs that she wants to share his hopes and fears, and is most desirous of their confidence about it.

If she has love to give him and if love is part of what he seeks from her, she should make him certain that he possesses her heart and counts above all other men to her. She can tell him this by words or half-words or even silences; she can express it in all her ways and words and he, understanding, will be comforted. There is a fallacious creed held by many women that a man must be kept in ignorance of how much he means to her. She welcomes him sparingly or not at all; she treats him coldly to rouse in him the spirit of the chase.

Once, twice, or thrice he may be stimulated to pass this barrier, and his ardour may be fanned to a flame warm enough to induce mutual sympathy, but soon the tiredness of this effort and slackening, gradually drifting away.

Even if intuition tells him she has been counting the moments to his advent, he shrinks the thought, and decides that he is weary of thawing a layer of ice every time.

Nor should she try to rouse his jealousy as a spur to his regard for her, men with strong feelings object to run in competitions. That other men seek her out is no drawback, but that she reciprocates their sense of attraction is intolerable. Again, she is at fault when she criticises him blamefully, or nags at him, or keeps referring to past opportunities he has missed or lost. Her influence should include praise—why not? He probably desires it from few people, having his own standard of personal merit, and is unconscious of needing it from her; nevertheless, the knowledge that she appreciates the best in him realises the obstacles in his path and the difficulties created by his own temperament, and will commend him with nice discrimination when he overcomes them, proves sweet to him, and makes a green oasis in a desert of arid toil.

And she should chime in with his needs. When he returns to her presence tired, worn, depressed, or angered from steady opposition he has coped with, she should take him gradually, delicately, tactfully, wooing him by easy unobtrusive softnesses to a receptive frame of mind, and, having soothed him, give him of her best.

So, whether or not her own state of mind is equable, the effort to attune it to harmony with him will benefit herself and bring its own reward, while every time it will establish her influence more surely over his heart and life.

He will be glad of her tender pride in him and sympathy, and if to this she adds real love he will be gladder still. There is sincere and single-minded love of several kinds, and each has its value; but the one great passion that includes them all is a paramount factor in his career.

He may banish it altogether in his work, the heart in abeyance to the brain, but it is a permeating sense and force that loses none of its strength while it is dormant.

When a man has found the woman who appeals to every emotion in him he is eager to respond to every emotion in her, and his pleasure in so doing is enhanced infinitely by knowing that their approach is mutual in its happiness.

One might worthily paraphrase the slyly mischievous saying of a modern

(Continued on next Column.)

EASTER "CONFIDENCE" IN GERMANY.

INSPIRED ASSURANCES OF VICTORY.

After a certain interval recent German papers have again contained several general "reviews" of the situation. Those of a purely military kind are devoted mainly to explanation of the slow progress before Verdun, to the usual assertions that the Russian and Italian offensives have failed, and to assurances that the fall of Trebizond is of no serious importance.

The Easter message from Berlin—in other words, from the Foreign Office—to the *Cologne Gazette* is called "Under the Sign of Confidence." The main argument is, however, that while the Easter Festival has this year been marked by unusual gloom and sadness, the Germans have got to comfort themselves with the belief that they, unlike their enemies, have won the war. They are even invited to believe that this will be the last war in history of the same magnitude "because it is to-day already an established fact that a European coalition will never again be formed which can send its armies against Germany and her allies." The writer proceeds:

That is the most powerful consolation which helps us to bear all discomfords and which lightens the task of holding out. We have fought against a world of enemies to secure the existence of our Empire and our position as a political power, and this security we have achieved. The assumptions and calculations based upon the possibility of beating us down have proved false. The sacrifices which it has cost us to prove this are great indeed, but they are demonstrably out of all proportion to the losses of our enemies on land. If Germany has bled, France has bled to death. If Germany has had to make sacrifices, from Russia the final sacrifice of her ambitions of power in the West have been wrung with enormous loss of life. The lesson which we have given to France and Russia, and which they will never forget, and the removal of the English base for an offensive against us on the Continent, are successes which we must set against all the troubles which have struck us, and through which we still have to pass. The fact that we have secured and strengthened our position of might is for us the consolation which outweighs our sorrows; and the final and firm establishment of our gains, which our enemies can no longer prevent, is the reward for what the fortunes of this war will still require of us. Our enemies lack this consolation and this success.

The writer enlarges upon French and Russian losses, and declares that, although England is still trying "to bully the neutrals," she has really lost all prospect of further influence upon the Continent. He declares that England is still unwilling to make the necessary sacrifices, and writes:

England is in the toils of the compulsion crisis because those who believe that the game already almost lost can still be saved only by universal military service are opposed by at least as many who will be induced even to-day by no political purpose to sacrifice the most important English tradition, the complete confusion of party principles, and the unparalleled phenomenon that the Radical Democrat Lloyd George desires and is intended to pave the way to militarism, is characteristic of the collapse of England's political foundations, but is also characteristic of the strength of the distaste for sacrifices anything like those which have been made by France and Russia. It is a success of our arms that England has been plunged in this crisis, and that she will emerge from this war not only with her fundamental institutions broken, but also without any possibility of again finding a foreign sword against Germany. While France and Russia suffer from this war losses for which they can get no political compensation, England will carry over into her future history the impossibility of setting Continental armies in motion against the strongest Power of the Continent—*The Times*.

writer on women, intended as a deliberate *causa belli* between the sexes: "There are no good women, only women who have lived with good men," and make it, "There are no good men, only men who have been influenced by good women." Good in both these cases is an adjective of far wider significance than that of mere non-committal of certain illegal or immoral actions, and, outside the necessarily restricted field of conventional morality, is all-embracing. The French know well and freely admit this in the recommendation when a man's conduct is in question: "Cherchez la femme!"

Men are all in the arena now fighting for something or another, and each needs a woman's gaze to strengthen his power of staying or smiting. There need not be too many gages to go round, for feminine influence is various and emanates from the mother, the sister, the wife, the daughter, the sweetheart, and, above all, the ideal woman, whatever place she fills.

The women who make unpleasant history stand out in bolder relief than those who have influenced great and noble actions in men; but those who play upon the strength of a man's mind and heart to make discord instead of melody, who have fretted away the weak link in a man's life chain have a reckoning to pay in the fulness of time.

Of them it will never be said, "The nations rise up and call her blessed."

If there are women in England now of unblurred British descent, who have been influencing their men against supreme and unswerving loyalty to the truest interests of the Empire, let them take heed lest they fall; they are building their houses upon sand. For when the heat of the fray is past they will see these public men, with clearer vision past, present, and future, and will feel a sick disgust at their own weakness, and the treacherous, pernicious, selfish strength that has traded on it.

While the women who have magnetised the whole chain into solidity can "lift their hands serenely in the sunshine as before."—*Daily Mail*.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS. "TO CONTROL FUTURE DESTINY OF THE HUMAN RACE."

It is not often, remarks a London daily, that we find an article in the German Press on the *Kriegszeit*—that is to say, the object for which the German Government declares that it is fighting, or the terms of peace which it would like to impose. But the Censor has passed an article in the *Dusseldorfer General-Anzeiger* by Houston Stewart Chamberlain, which may be taken as representing the mind of the military chiefs and the German Government, for Chamberlain boasts of his intimate friendship with all the leading men in Germany, the Kaiser included.

Germany's object, he tells us, is to impose a German peace on the world. And her idea of peace is "to control the future destiny of the human race." "The death of our German heroes," writes Herr Chamberlain, "can only be atoned for by a victory which shall give us the right of lordship over our enemies."

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Herr Chamberlain then proceeds to discuss the manner in which Germany proposes to deal with her enemies. He takes the case of France first.

As regard France the solution is simple. If the French were not mad, if they did not allow themselves to be used as the slaves of Russia and England, I do not know that there would be any ground for a quarrel with them. But since they are mad at present they must be treated as mad. Germany must once for all be protected against their attacks, and also against the use of millions of wild negroes for her armies. We have the power and must use it. The diplomats must not, as in 1870, stand in the way of the General Staff.

The horizon is more threatening as we turn to Russia. Here we have to do with blind destructive natural forces. Treaties and arguments are as little use with regard to Russia as against torrents and the portents of nature. Here we have not only to think of peace, but of the existence of a civilized Europe. And for this reason we must erect for Germany and her Allies, for all time, a wall of protection from North to South. If we do not do what is necessary, Germany in a hundred, perhaps in fifty, years will be utterly lost.

THE TERMS FOR ENGLAND.

It is not easy for the German to have a clear idea of England. The nation may be compared to its ignorance to the Russians. The lack of education in the upper classes defies all description. On the other hand, their character is extraordinarily developed in sharp contrast to the Russians; they possess a bold self-confidence, the desire of self-mastery, and aim at bringing their will into subjection by a *tour de force*. The English possess the wonderful art of drawing strength even from their limitations; hence their rooted reliance on themselves. We see at present where a nation can go by this misguided use of these gifts. But their strength is still there, their activities cover the surface of the world.

There is only one means of bringing them to book. They must be opposed by another nation's strength of will, an all-powerful strength which shall meet the English at every point and bring them to their knees. The Englishman has the greatest contempt for the activities of other people. And he has no idea of the value of the purely moral considerations he must be taught by what he can feel. England, however, knew so well how to estimate the progress of Germany in technique, industry, and trade, that she saw no help for herself except by the complete destruction of her neighbour.

If had a mind to make a bitter joke of the matter, I should say that England is making war on Germany because she has such a high regard for her. The English are jealous. They hate and fear a rival. Not without justice in the Englishman accustomed to consider himself the master of the world. This feeling does not rest—not in the first place, at all events, on the number of square miles or the millions of people that recognise the English overlordship; it is based far more on the consciousness of inner strength, on the power of will, which have made it possible for a small island folk to subdue a third of the entire world.

A THREAT TO ENGLISH SPIRIT.

Even the English Fleet is small in comparison with the Empire when they possess it. This power of Britannia has grown out of her inner strength, from the grasp and power to hold, from her will, from her industry and bold daring that recks no consequences. The English shrink from no cruelty or immorality, but shrink also from no deed of daring or any form of death. England owes everything to its daring. Young men a little over twenty have been appointed advisers of Asiatic princes, and surrounded by hate and murderous instincts, have alone, amid millions of coloured people, ruled whole kingdoms and brought them little by little under English rule.

"I give this merely as a proof and an example of their spirit. One may think what one likes about this world-power of the English—I hold it to be contrary to the good of the world—but one thing is certain—only a mightier development of the same power to conquer could exercise control over the unheard-of development of the world-power."

Herr Chamberlain is more German than the Germans, for he proceeds to sell his adopted countrymen on their lack of will power and their fears for the future. Unless England can be utterly humiliated he conceives that the war will have been fought in vain.

In fifty or a hundred years Herr Chamberlain predicts that Germany will be the greater Power in the world. She will then keep the peace and impose it on other nations. England is to occupy a second place as a sort of vassal of Germany, and in time she will in her own interests become the friend of Germany. Herr Chamberlain may deny, adds the London daily, that he desires the utter destruction of England as a world Power. But this is what he means. In his view it is a case of Rome or Carthage.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN ENGLAND. GERMAN COMMENT.

After a day's consideration of the news of the end of the Cabinet crisis, the German Press hastily resumed its assurance that no extension of military service in England can improve the military situation. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* sheds tears over England's sad defection from the principle of voluntary service, and says—

An old principle of English freedom is tossed away in order—in Asquith's words—to avoid a grave catastrophe. The gentleman who plunged England into war had very different ideas in August, 1914. They no sooner get out of one trouble than they get into another, and when the account is finally made up, what the Cabinet to-day desires to avoid will nevertheless come, although from a quite different quarter.

Desperate efforts are being made to get capital out of the holding of a secret session, and the "survivors" of the Government in the matter of compulsion is rescribed in many quarters not as a sign of determination but as proof of weakness. The Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* said that the reluctance of the Government "arises from the recognition that England has already given all that she has to give," and declared—

In reality the English Cabinet crisis is the crisis of the English war, and therefore one more sign that the truth about the uselessness of continuing the war is beginning to prevail. The English Cabinet crisis is a proof that the war which has devoured all the strength of the people is now on the wane.

Count Reventlow discourses at length about the terrible character of the secrets which the Government must have to disclose to Parliament. He says that the secret proceedings must obviously be of such a kind that "the British Government and British deputies who are initiated into the realities of the question could not desire a public debate." Count Reventlow assures his readers that "behind closed doors" Mr. Asquith will have to say that there is no further prospect "of defeating and driving back the German Armies," and that it would therefore be "a crime against the British nation to shed any more precious English blood on the Continent than is absolutely necessary." Mr. Asquith "will also not be able to avoid saying" that, even if it were desirable to raise more men, they cannot possibly be found.

Count Reventlow and other German writers conveniently refrain from mentioning that all such debates on military questions take place in Germany are held in the secrecy of the Parliamentary Committees.

TSAR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

AIR BOMBS AT A REVIEW.

An official Petrograd communiqué announced recently that an Austrian aeroplane succeeded in reaching Ivantz, on the Danube, opposite Holone, and dropped fire bombs there, one of which wounded a sentry on duty. The Emperor, having learnt of this incident, ordered the wounded man to be decorated with the Cross of St. George of the Fourth Class.

A correspondent of the official Petrograd Agency is able to supply some details of the affairs in which the Austrian Taube succeeded in approaching the district where the Tsar was holding a review of his troops, on April 12, near Czernovitz.

It was a magnificent spring morning and the Emperor, accompanied by his Staff, and with General Brusiloff, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces operating in the South-Western front, was proceeding along the interminable lines of troops saluting each regiment when suddenly about eleven o'clock a cannon shot was heard, followed by what appeared to be the explosion of a shell or of a bomb. Then a volley of artillery fire followed. One could plainly see in the clear atmosphere the deep white balls of the exploding shrapnel fired at the approaching aeroplane. Our batteries were firing from both sides, thus subjecting the enemy machine to a cross-bombardment. The Tsar continued the review, watching the explosions of the shells. The firing soon ceased, and the Emperor concluded his inspection.

This enemy attempt produced a profound impression on all onlookers. It was learnt later that at dawn on April 12 some enemy aeroplanes were seen flying towards our lines above the Danister in the Czernovitz. They were forced to return by our artillery fire, with the exception of two machines, one of which succeeded in penetrating as far as Ivantz while the other approached the road where the review was taking place. The Russian anti-aircraft guns drove the Austrian machines away after they had dropped a few bombs.

From a military point of view the raid was probably without importance, but it gives an idea of the conditions in which the Tsar visits his armies and remains constantly with them. *Reuter*.

The marshes of Mesopotamia were famous in the time of Alexander the Great. One of the last acts of his life, within a few weeks of his death, was a voyage down the Euphrates to the great dyke of Pallakapas, about 80 miles below Babylon. This sluice had been constructed by the ancient Assyrian Kings to let off the water of the river when it became excessive into the marshes. It was reported not to be working well, and Alexander proposed to construct another sluice lower down. He sailed on into the marshes, steering his vessel himself, with his diadem on his head, to explore them and the tomb of the Kings; and so extensive were the lakes and swamps that Alexander's fleet lost its way among them.

GERMANY'S DECLINING STRENGTH. OLD MEN, BOYS AND CRIPPLES CALLED UP.

A reasoned and persuasive argument that Germany's military power is declining is printed below from a Russian subject who was interned in Germany, and recently managed to escape over the frontier. The article has been translated from the Petrograd newspaper *The Betsk*.

In May last all the 1915 Class were called to the colours, and in August the 1916. In November last the 1917 Class had to undergo medical examination. On December 1st the remaining reserves were called (ungedintester Landsturm), and in the middle of January of this year those of eighteen were called who had passed the medical examination in November. In January, too, all boys of 17 were ordered to report themselves. These are the last reserves of Germany, according to existing laws.

In August of last year also the holders of "white tickets," or those who were found in peace time to be entirely unfit, were called. Since the beginning of the war the level of fitness has declined. All sorts and conditions of men have been passed as fit. This especially applies to wounded soldiers. In November, 1914, the author saw a soldier on garrison duty with only 18 teeth left and one eye (a bullet having broken 14 teeth and paralyzed the nerve of the other eye). In the summer plenty of lame men and even men with a hump could be seen. But it is difficult to imagine what has passed during the re-examination of the "white ticket-holders."

In Mainz, in a ready-made outfit shop, two assistants were kept out of pure charity; the one had a hump, the other a weak heart. At the least effort the face of the latter became blood red and he could scarcely breathe. Both these, however, were found fit for service in the infantry.

In the same city was a half-lunatic boy, who was well known to the whole city. He also was passed for service in the field. In another southern town a gentleman presented himself for examination and told the committee that he must be exempt as one of his eyes was artificial. In fact, he took out his left eye. Notwithstanding, he was passed for service in the infantry. He became excited with anger, and offered to bring his invalid brother, who had no legs, and was for this suggestion ordered three days' close confinement.

OLD FOOD FOR FEETING.

Such cases have been reported in hundreds, and have for a long time served as material for the comic papers. However, it does not follow that through this fighting quality of the German army has gone down, as such men are usually employed for garrison duty, transport service, and other duties in the rear of the army. In the prison camp reserve battalions and depots there are officers of 64-65 years of age, and non-commissioned officers of the same age. Thus almost the whole German population from 18 to 40 is now serving with the colours. There are about 500,000 exempted in what in England are called "starched trades and occupations," but a great tendency is manifest to replace them, even in military service and on various staffs, by women.

For a real estimate of the German army one might accept the recently published census of Berlin as a basis. According to that census, in the year preceding the war there were in round figures more than 1,050,000 women as against 1,000,000 men. On January 1st, 1916, the number of men was just short of 745,000, which means that from about 27-28 per cent. have in the meantime been called to the colours. But Berlin, for reasons that have often been explained, is being spared. The young men of 18 are not yet called up; in Berlin, too, they are ashamed to take one-eyed men, lame men, or men with a hump. It would be safe to say that if in Berlin 27-28 per cent. of the males are called to the colours, then the figure for the whole of Germany will be nothing short of 33-34 per cent. This coincides with the generally adopted view that about one-third of the male population can be called to the colours. If we leave out of account the enormous predominance of women over men, and take the whole German male population as equalling 35,000,000, then 11,500,000 will be the maximum of what Germany can call up to the end of the war.

We must deduct from this figure about 2-2½ millions at the lowest estimate of German losses in killed, severely wounded, and prisoners of war; if we leave out 40-50 years of age, started through employment in war industries, German instructors in Turkey, and men at the utmost, if called out, provide from three quarters to one million of reserve scarcely enough to fill the gaps, we shall get the actual strength of the German army—some 7-8 millions. Out of this total about 500,000 are needed for the garrisons in the country.

This leaves 7,000,000 men, both for the Eastern and for the Western theatres of war, for transport service as well as garrisons in the occupied countries. In consequence of the last call to the colours of youths of 18, Germany will have in addition a few corps of reserves ready in about two months' time.

One of my German friends who has the best information available, as far back as December, 1914, stated that human material in Germany would be exhausted in May, 1916. And really we see that Germany will not be able during the coming summer campaign to make use of such reserves as will suffice to counter-balance the forces of Russia and Great Britain, especially after the adoption by the latter of the compulsory Act.

LACK OF NICKEL AND COPPER. There is another cause which will, without doubt, prove fatal for Germany. It is lack of nickel and copper. Two months ago, as is known, the requisitioning of all household utensils made of copper, brass and bronze was completed, and even the doors of stores made of either of these metals were taken away. I also was able to ascertain that all copper installations from the chemical factories (with the exception of those working for the army) have been taken by the military authorities. (Continued on next column.)

"THOSE WHO MUMBLE OF PEACE." MR. HUGHES' WARNING.

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, recently visited Edinburgh, where he received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the University, and was admitted to the freedom of the city.

At the Usher Hall a prayer was said by the Dean of the Thistle, who wore the green robe of his office, and City Elders in scarlet and ermine, halberdiers, and the bearers of the city sword and mace, adding colour and circumstance to the gathering. After an address by the Lord Provost, Mr. Hughes was handed the burgess ticket in a silver casket and signed the book.

Mr. Hughes, who was enthusiastically cheered on rising to acknowledge the honour, said the ceremony symbolized the absorption into citizenship of a representative of the great Commonwealth of Australia, whose soldiers stood to-day with those of Scotland, fighting a common cause for the Empire of which they were all citizens. In these days, he went on, when men still mumble of peace, it is well that we should turn with satisfaction and pride to gaze upon a nation whose history is studied with great deeds and whose men have never been afraid to die for their principles or whatever they held dear to them. After nearly two years of war the end is not yet in sight, but yet there exist in our country some people to whom this war has taught very little. How does the war go to-day? Are we marching steadily and surely to the point when we shall wrest the sceptre from the grasp of the military despotism which for 40 years managed the civilization of Europe and has vowed our destruction?

I wish I could say that I thought that in a little while all would be well, that our arms would be speedily crowned with victory, but in face of the facts, as far as I know them, I cannot do so. I believe, however, as firmly as it is possible for a man to believe, that it is impossible that Germany should win this war. But unless we marshal all the resources of the Empire, decisive victory will not be ours. There can be, and must be, no half-measures at such a crisis as this. There are men who speak of peace, who urge that it is the bounden duty of the British people to make peace before Germany is defeated. In the words of one spokesman, it is said there is nothing that now divides England and Germany worthy of the sacrifice of a single human life. I confess that when I think of a man boasting of British blood in his veins who dares utter such a sentiment it fills me with anger and nausea.

Nothing, forsooth, dividing England and Germany worthy of the sacrifice of a single human life! Why, everything divides us. The Gulf between Heaven and Hell is not wider than the gulf that stands between England and Germany. What a confession of decadent futility is laid bare in those words. Thank God, the virus of degeneracy has not eaten into the vitals of this nation, but there are some aggressions which, assuming an importance they do not deserve, would wash the world to think that such sentiments as these are representative of the public opinion of Britain to-day. No principle at stake! Why, every institution of free government is at stake. Is it nothing that Germany stands upon the very entrails of Belgium, amidst the smoking ruins of the great architectural monuments of civilization, amongst outraged women and children? Is it nothing that she should roam the seas as a bloody-minded pirate, sending innocent non-combatants to the bottom of the sea without warning?

Not only Government, but civilization itself is at stake. Our national independence is at stake, our economic welfare is at stake, everything is at stake—everything spiritual, moral, and material for which we as a people stand. The teachings of history, the lessons of experience, cannot move such men, as those of whom I complain, neither can any appeal to patriotism, of which they are incapable, for patriotism is the inherent gift of virile and resolute men, not of those who are pallid, feeble, and sickly. The thing in which they wrap themselves is the measure of their own anemic souls. They call it internationalism, but it is in fact the sickly and pallid reflection of their own temperament and nature. Thank God the number of such men is insignificant. It is well they should be told plainly and that the world should know that such sentiments are contemptible to the minds of a free people, and that we will never lay down our arms until German military despotism is crushed.

Are we to be told we are so decadent and powerless that we must make terms with Germany, that we are to clasp our brother German by the hand and call him "Kamrade"? He who has approached us with the left hand of fellowship, all the while holding a stiletto behind his back to give us a treacherous blow at the first opportunity! He whose fingers drip with blood of the innocents, befouled with every cruel and cowardly outrage? I hope to God the day will never come when we shall so forget our manhood. The conduct of Germany has driven even America to issue an ultimatum. Peace now would mean not only our national degradation and our economic ruin, but we should be giving up everything and receiving nothing. There can be no peace until this opportunist, treacherous and barbarous nation of Germany has been beaten to its knees. (Cheers.)

Even expensive copper tanks and other plant in chemical factories, which cost a tremendous amount of money and have always been the glory and pride of Germany, have been requisitioned. Now only copper door handles and the copper on windows in houses and railway carriages are left. These handles are only a small proportion, and cannot nearly satisfy the demands of the artillery fire of modern warfare. That this lack of copper is already being felt is shown by the fact that a number of factories, working for the War Office, had to close. So, for instance, I was shown one in Charlottetown, near the Zoological Gardens, which has been producing shell-fuses, but had to close down about two months ago.

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NYANZA	June 20	Through steamer	Aug. 4	Aug. 12
NELLORE	July 14	Through steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN	July 28	Through steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
SOMALI	Aug. 11	KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 19
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INAGO	...	THURSDAY, 6th June.
NELLORE	...	SATURDAY, 17th June.
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	KATORI MARU Capt. Ito	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. S. Ito	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at 4 P.M.
	SADOMARU Capt. Ando	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, RAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Boyce	13,500	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,500	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TENSHIN MARU Capt. Kawai	8,000	FRIDAY, 2nd June.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU Capt. K. Ogura	8,200	FRIDAY, 9th June.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Komura	8,000	THURSDAY, 15th June.
SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Komayama	8,000	THURSDAY, 8th June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,500	MONDAY, 12th June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabata	19,000	THURSDAY, 1st June, at 10 A.M.

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DAIREN MARU	9,000—12 knots	SATUR, 3rd June Noon.
JINYO MARU	8,000—12 knots	MON, 26th June Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000—14 knots	TUE, 4th July 10.30 A.M.
KWANTO MARU	8,000—12 knots	SATUR, 8th July Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500—14 knots	TUES, 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES, 18th July Noon.
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"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 22nd June, at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

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